

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

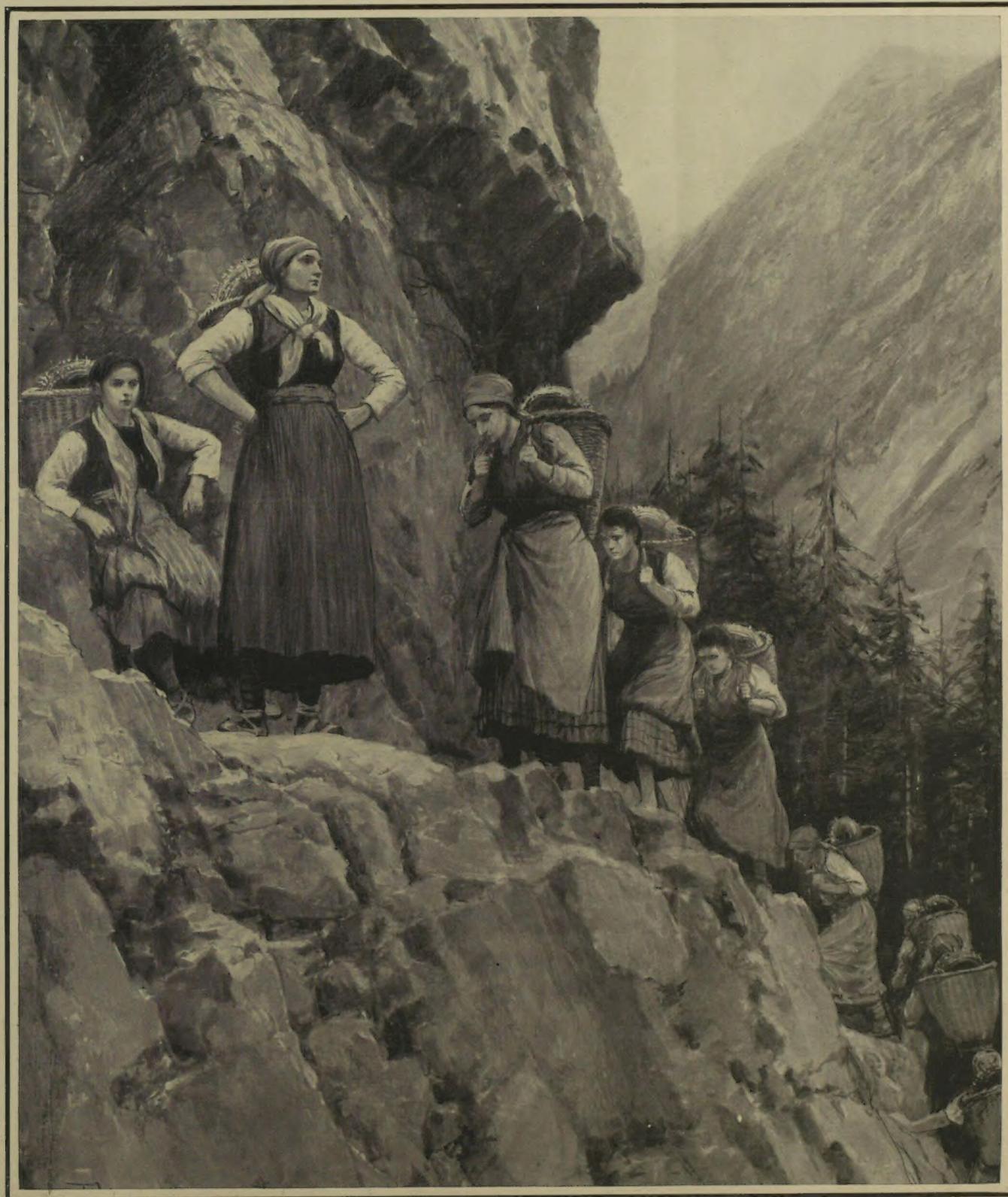
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SIXPENCE.

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ITALIAN WOMEN IN THE ZONE OF FIRE: CARRYING LOADS OF BARBED WIRE UP THE MOUNTAINS TO THE TRENCHES.

Describing his sketch, from which the above drawing was made, Mr. Julius Price writes: "Everybody within the war-zone here appears to be doing his or her 'bit,' but I was somewhat surprised to see women engaged in so arduous a task, which calls for unusual muscle and nerve, apart from an exceptionally hardy physique. Each of these apparently insignificant coils of barbed wire weighs close on 50 lb. dead weight. When I passed

this convoy, although it was high up in the mountains and the women must have been tramping for some hours, they were all as cheerful as possible and appeared to regard their job as a sort of pleasure jaunt. Considering also that the big guns were booming close by, and shells bursting in somewhat close proximity, it was a good example of us being second nature. Girls as well as women are employed."

# THE FALL OF TREBIZOND: VICTORIOUS RUSSIANS IN THE CAPTURED BLACK SEA PORT OF TRAGIC MEMORIES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.

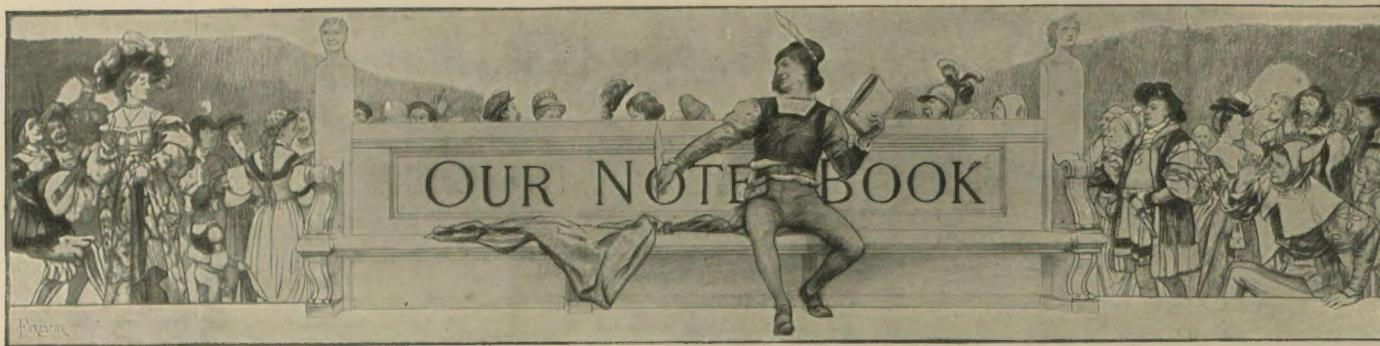


1. THE SURRENDER OF TREBIZOND: THE TURKISH GOVERNOR OF THE TOWN AMONG THE RUSSIAN OFFICERS TO WHOM HE CAPITULATED—WITH THE WHITE FLAG USED ON THE OCCASION.  
2. THE FLAGS OF FREEDOM AT TREBIZOND: STANDARDS OF THE ALLIES, AND THAT OF THE UNITED STATES (HELD BY A RUSSIAN OFFICER), DISPLAYED OUTSIDE THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE.

Trebizond, the most important Turkish seaport on the southern shores of the Black Sea, was captured by the Russians on April 18. It was famous in ancient times, when it was called Trapezus, first as a Greek colony, then as capital of a Roman province, later as the seat of an independent Emperor, while in modern times, during the war, it has been the scene of horrible wholesale massacres of Armenians. Its capture by the Russians was an important step in our Allies' great Asian campaign, among the recent events in which, further south, has been the dramatic junction of Russian cavalry with the British forces on the Tigris. An official Russian announcement of April 18 said: "Trebizond has been taken. The energetic military efforts of our troops of the Caucasian Army and our Fleet in the Black Sea have been crowned by the capture of the most important fortified position on the Anatolian coast." Two days later another communiqué stated: "At Trebizond we captured some 6-inch guns. The town did not suffer at all as a result of the military operations, and the Turkish population

2. COASTAL DEFENCES CAPTURED NEAR TREBIZOND: TURKISH BATTERIES, WITH GUNS POINTING SEAWARD; AND A RUSSIAN SENTRY ON GUARD.

4. THE ENTRY OF THE RUSSIAN TROOPS INTO TREBIZOND: MEN OF "THE VALIANT ARMY OF THE CAUCASUS" MARCHING THROUGH THE STREETS, WATCHED BY THE INHABITANTS. and the Christians remaining there received our troops with enthusiasm." The total booty taken by the Russians was mentioned later in a Petrograd communiqué of May 7, which said: "It is established that at the occupation of Trebizond we captured 8 mounted coastal guns, 14 6-inch guns, a field-gun, more than 1000 rifles, 53 ammunition-wagons, and ordnance supply trains, and other war material of great importance." The Turkish forces defending Trebizond were estimated, in all, at over 50,000. The garrison, it is said, evacuated the city after the Russian victory at Kara Dere, leaving rear-guards to cover their retreat, and were reported to have retired southward towards Erzincan. After the fall of Trebizond there was fierce fighting for the possession of the important road leading thence to Erzincan. When they entered Trebizond the Russians found abundant evidence of atrocities committed upon the Armenians. All the Armenian houses had been plundered and were mostly in ruins. It is reported that the whole Armenian population of Trebizond—some 10,000 people—had been practically exterminated.



BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

I HAVE just added to my collection another jolly little letter, from which I learn that the printed matter on this page is the outpouring of a diseased mind, and with which is enclosed an article by Professor Walz of Harvard as "a good antidote to the poison which I squirt." The Professor's article is by no means so racy as his friend's personal communication—indeed, it is temperate and almost temporising. I do not doubt that Professor Walz writes in all sincerity and innocence; or even that the change of tone is unconscious so far as he is concerned. As an antidote to any very violent poison it seems a little weak.

Perhaps the best way will be to detach and number the points in the Professor's exposition, and reply to them briefly, as follows—

(1) Professor Walz says: "We see to-day the armies of Germany upon enemy soil, though they have always been greatly outnumbered by their opponents." This is untrue. During the first and most important periods of the war the Central Empires enormously outnumbered every opposing force. In Northern France they were nearly double their enemy, and were defeated. In Russia they may have been roughly equal, with a gigantic superiority in guns and material. In the enemy soils they thoroughly occupied, like Belgium and Serbia, they had infinitely smaller armies against them.

(2) Professor Walz says: "No despotic Government and no caste Government have ever accomplished what the Germans have accomplished during the last sixteen months. Democracy alone is capable of such efforts." This is wild nonsense. People under every conceivable kind of government, including the most avowedly despotic, have shown quite as much human courage and discipline.

(3) Professor Walz then naturally proceeds to inquire: "But what is German democracy, and how does it work in practice?" This is a very fair question, and I can answer it. It generally works by giving one wealthy man as many votes as a whole crowd of his poorer fellow-citizens. This is simply an objective fact, which any German will admit.

(4) Professor Walz then remarks: "It is to the interest of Germany that the Balkan States enjoy peace and stable government." This is a rather painfully transparent evasion. If all that the benevolent Germanic Empires want is abstract peace for the Balkans, it would seem a singular way of procuring it to send to the nearest Balkan kingdom an insulting message, challenging it to fight in forty-eight hours. Obviously, what they wanted was not that the Balkans should enjoy stable government, but that the Balkans should not enjoy Balkan government; and they practically said so in so many words.

(5) Professor Walz also says that a German victory will be good for the East: "Japan has shown to the world that an Asiatic nation is able to govern and to defend itself." Japan has also shown to the world, in the existing circumstances, what she thinks it most advisable to defend herself from.

(6) Professor Walz says: "Germany can never hope to rule Persia or India, but she may be able to help both countries to gain freedom and independence." This is a joke. The point of it is that Germany is almost literally the only European country that has never before even pretended to deliver other peoples, in reference to any sort of disinterested ideal.

(7) Professor Walz also says: "A victorious Germany will break the British monopoly of sea-power, but she cannot replace it by a monopoly of her own. She cannot change nature or unmake history." The logic of this observation is decidedly mysterious. Are we to understand that Britain, when she gained such a monopoly, did change nature and did unmake history?

(8) Professor Walz complains that American papers have disregarded the following fact: "On the 15th of November a new Polish university was opened

(10) Professor Walz says: "Co-operation as an applied principle of government is without question a form of socialism, a collectivist form of society." This is a hotch-potch of perfectly unmeaning words. It is like saying "Infantry is without question a form of cavalry, a particular form of artillery." Co-operation is a term for the combination of free and independent economic units. It exists most strongly in peasant countries such as Prussia has been trying to crush. Collectivism means the ownership of capital by the State and its officers; and Socialism means almost anything, except co-operation. Germany stands for none of them, as I shall remark in a moment.

(11) Professor Walz remarks: "Efficiency presupposes honesty, love of work, and a strong sense of duty. These are the moral qualities at the bottom of German efficiency." Efficiency presupposes nothing of the sort. A careful and successful assassin is eminently efficient.

(12) Professor Walz, in speaking of some Progressives in America who are doubtless like some Progressives in England, says that they "actually mentioned Germany as having shown the way." Germany undoubtedly has shown the way. But the way to what? Which brings us to the last of these little points.

(13) Professor Walz says that a German victory "will replace the English ideal of citizenship, which is individual liberty, by the German ideal of citizenship, which is service." This, it is pleasant to recognise, is perfectly and profoundly true. The German solution is neither the co-operative nor the collectivist solution. It is the Servile solution: the idea of blindly serving a particular master. What Germany has really done is to transfer to industry the iron discipline of an army.



UNDER SHELL-FIRE: A FRENCH CHÂTEAU DURING BOMBARDMENT.

Official Photograph. Crown Copyright Reserved.

in Warsaw in the presence of the German military governor. It is to take the place of the former Russian university. The character of the university provides that the language of instruction is Polish. He then proceeds to say (without any sort of foundation) that the Russian Poles are mainly on the side of Prussia: "They take the words of the German Chancellor at their face value; while most of them have always discounted the Russian promises made in times of distress." Are we to believe that the great war is a time of distress for Russia, but not for Germany? Are we to believe that the 15th of November was not a time of distress for Germany? If the Prussians have now allowed Polish education to be Polish, the only importance of the fact is that the Prussians were the one people who tried particularly hard to prevent its being Polish; and Professor Walz knows this as well as I do.

(9) Professor Walz says that "Capitalism throughout the world has an instinctive aversion to the German Government." This is simply absurd. The industrial progress and triumph of modern Germany has been strictly and wholly Capitalist; even more so than such industrialism has been everywhere else. The Kaiser has been more undisguisedly on the side of the Krupps even than other Governments on the side of other capitalists.

But there is another more central and extraordinary matter which I might count as No. 14, but which would really require an article to itself. It may be possible, however, to summarise something of this supreme irony. The Professor calmly says: "That a German victory will mean new life for the oppressed smaller nationalities may be seen from two facts of recent date. Belgium, as is well known, is not a State based upon common nationalities (*sic!*)"—and off he goes, of course, about the Flemish race.

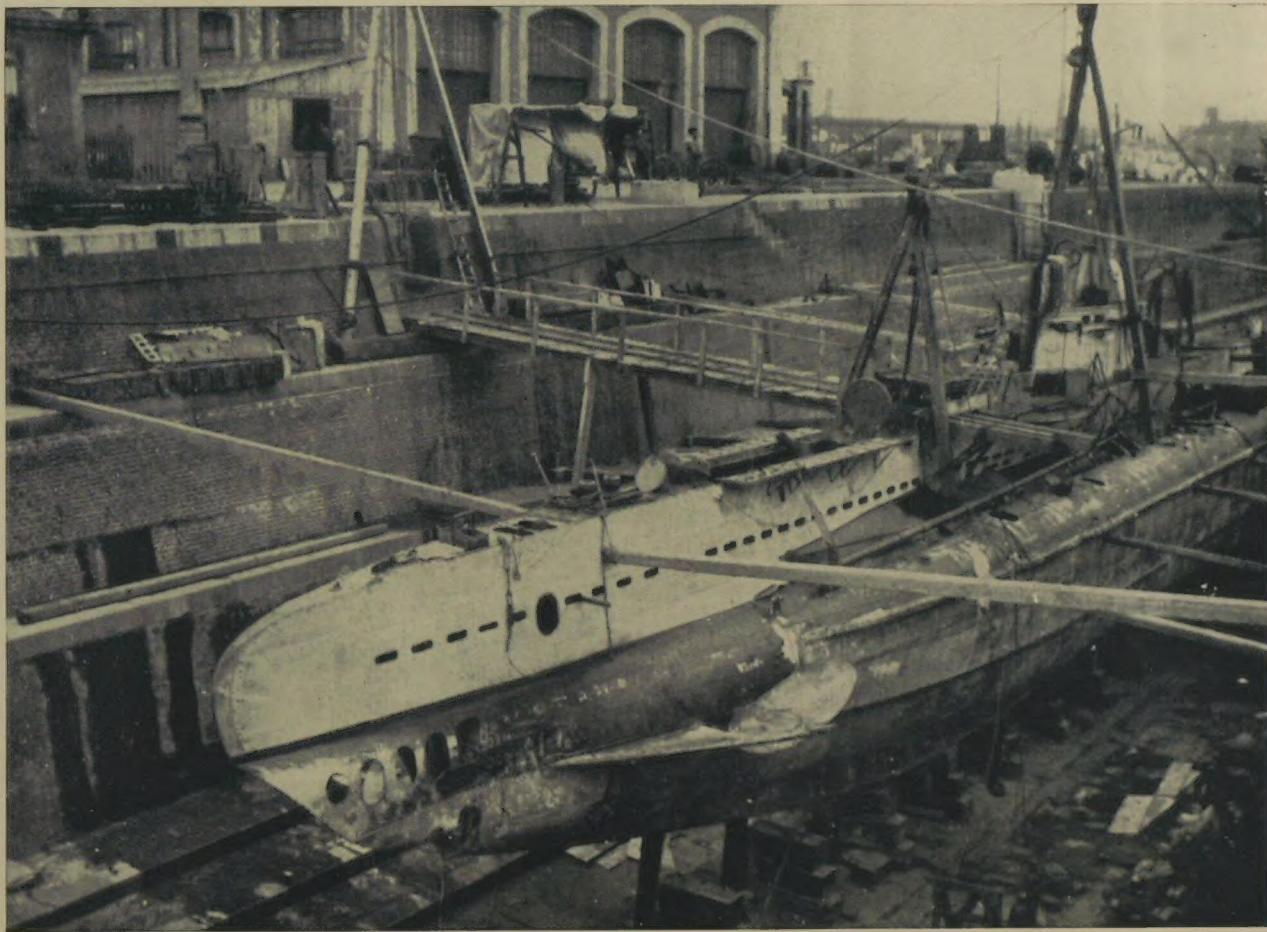
Now, that is Germanism. Other Powers have wronged small nations, though few so bestially as Belgium has been wronged. No other Power would be so bestially unconscious of the very nature of its crime as to talk ethnology about it. Germany wishes to befriend small nations. And this is how she will befriend them! If you are a small nation, or imagine you are a small nation, you will be wise to avoid Germany's benevolent eye. She may at any moment raid you, rend you with fire and sword, butcher your faithful citizens—and all to dig out some buried "race" which she chooses to pretend is your real treasure. If you and all the world think you are one nation, beware. She has only to say you are really two nations, and cut you in two with a sabre.

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## THE FATE OF A GERMAN "U" BOAT: CAPTURED; SUNK; AND REFLOATED.



FROM A GERMAN SUBMARINE: A CAPTURED OFFICER (SECOND IN COMMAND) OF AN ENEMY "U" BOAT ESCORTED TO PRISON BY FRENCH SOLDIERS AFTER BEING INTERROGATED AT THE LOCAL HEADQUARTERS.



CAUGHT IN MINE-SWEEPERS' NETS; SUNK BY HER OWN CAPTAIN ON SURRENDERING; AND AFTERWARDS REFLOATED: A CAPTURED GERMAN SUBMARINE IN A FRENCH DRY DOCK.

The French Ministry of Marine announced recently: "A German submarine was sunk to-day by an Anglo-French flotilla. The officers and crew were saved and made prisoners." Further details of the affair were afterwards published in the French Press. "We are aware," said "L'Illustration," "that for some months past, both in England and France, it has not been the practice to publish news of every enemy submarine destroyed. It is owing to the rescue of the officers and crew, and also to the refloating of the submarine, that an exception has been made to the rule in this case. . . . This submarine was navigating submerged, in waters which need not be located, when it

became entangled in the nets of two mine-sweeping trawlers. They at once sent a wireless call to the naval authorities at a neighbouring port, who immediately despatched a destroyer and two armed trawlers. They surrounded the spot where eddies indicated the presence of the submarine, and it was not long before she rose in an endeavour to extricate herself. On coming to the surface, she was fired at, and surrendered; but, her commander having opened the submerging sluices before leaving her, the craft sank while attempts were being made to tow her. Fortunately, the water was not very deep, and she was easily refloated."

## THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



"IN HONOUR OF ALL HEROES OF THE ENGINE-ROOM": THE INTERNATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL ERECTED AT LIVERPOOL.

The memorial obelisk seen here has just been erected on the Prince's Pier head, at Liverpool, to commemorate "the noble sacrifice and devotion of the Engine-Room Staff of Engineers, Electricians, and their associated workers who lose their lives at sea in the fulfilment of their duty." The design is symbolic, the motive chosen by the sculptor being the contending nature of the elements, Fire and Water. It is the work of Sir William Goscombe John, R.A.—[Photograph by Bale.]



SPAIN'S NATIONAL TERCENTENARY MEMORIAL TO CERVANTES: THE SELECTED MODEL BY DON COULLAUT VALERA AND DON R. MARTINEZ Y ZAPATERO.

The above illustration shows the model for the centenary memorial statue of Cervantes, to be erected at Madrid, which has been accepted as the best in the open competition among Spanish artists specially instituted by the Spanish Government. It is the joint design of a sculptor, Don Coullaut Valera, and an architect, Don R. Martinez y Zapatero, and was selected, after a protracted discussion, by a special jury of Spanish officials and representative artists.—[Photograph by Vidal.]



AFTER A NEUTRAL HAD STRUCK A GERMAN MINE: THE WRECKED BOWS OF THE DUTCH MAIL-STEAMER "COLOMBIA."

It would be hard to get a more telling picture of the smashing effect of a mine on the plating of an ordinary mercantile steamer than this. It is a photograph, taken in the Koningsmeide dry-dock, Amsterdam, of the bows of the Dutch West India mail-steamer "Colombia," which struck a German mine in the North Sea while on her homeward voyage. Fortunately, owing to the strength of the forward water-tight compartments, the vessel was able to reach port. The bows were blown right through in one gaping huge hole, the size of which is shown by the man standing in the cavity.

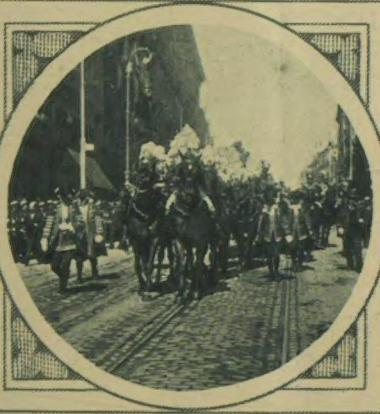


THE PRINCE OF WALES, WITH KING VICTOR, AT THE ITALIAN FRONT: VISITING THE BAPTISTERY OF AQUILEIA CATHEDRAL.

In the course of his motor-tour along portions of the Italian Isonzo front, in company with King Victor, the Prince of Wales and his royal cicerone made a halt to see the mediaeval cathedral at Aquileia, some twenty-five miles from Trieste and close to the fighting line on the Carso front. The priest in charge of the famous and ancient edifice is seen above at the entrance of the fourth-century baptistery, the oldest part of the cathedral, pointing out to the King and the Prince the antique features of the baptistery, which stands on the foundations of a Roman temple.—[Photograph by Fogolin.]

## A FRIEND TO SOLDIERS' FAMILIES: KING ALFONSO OPENS PARLIAMENT.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N.

THE RECENT OPENING OF THE SPANISH PARLIAMENT, IN MADRID:  
THE ROYAL COACH IN THE PROCESSION.ROYAL CEREMONY IN MADRID: THE STATE COACH  
WHICH CONVEYED THE KING AND QUEEN.INSIDE THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE: THE ROYAL PARTY ON THE DAIS—  
THE KING AND QUEEN ON THE LEFT IN FRONTTHE ROYAL PROCESSION: THE STATE COACH  
IN THE STREETS OF MADRID.EVER CHEERFUL, EVER CHIVALROUS: KING ALFONSO  
AND QUEEN VICTORIA IN THEIR COACHROYAL CHILDREN OF SPAIN INTERESTED IN THE PROCEEDINGS: THE PRINCESSES MARIA  
CHRISTINA AND BEATRICE (IN THEIR CARRIAGE, WATCHING HALBERDIERS).

King Alfonso, whose genial character and open-air tastes had already before the war made him very popular, has since endeared himself still more to people of all nations by the generous work he has undertaken on behalf of the families of soldiers who have been reported wounded, missing, or taken prisoners. For the past year or so he has conducted in his palace at Madrid a war bureau for obtaining information in such cases on behalf of anxious relatives. Over 200,000 inquiries from France alone have already been dealt with, and the correspondence has involved many letters. Many inquiries are made through the Spanish Ambassadors in Berlin and Vienna. Spain, it may be

recalled, is charged with the interests of all the Allied nations except those of Britain (which are in the hands of the American Ambassador), and also with those of Austria in Rome. When appeals were received from this country, it was suggested to King Alfonso that he might be excused from undertaking this additional work. "Not at all," he replied. "I am Colonel of a British regiment. They are all my comrades in arms. I shall do what I can for them." In these cases the inquiries are always made through the American Embassy in Berlin. Spanish medical officers are appointed to inspect prisoners' camps in Germany.

RETAKEN BY THE FRENCH, AND HELD: THE BOIS DE LA CAILLETTE.



NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE RAVINE: A SECTION OF THE DOUAUMONT POSITION AS SEEN FROM LA CAILLETTE WOOD.



THE NETWORK OF ENTRENCHMENTS AT LA CAILLETTE: A COMMUNICATION-TRENCH — FRENCH TROOPS IN IT.



LOOKING DOWN THE RAVINE OF LA CAILLETTE—IN THE BACKGROUND, THE BOIS DE VAUX CHAPITRE.

The Caillette Wood section of the French defensive line lies some three or four miles to the north-east of the city of Verdun, between Fort Douaumont and Fort Vaux on the right bank of the Meuse. The ravine of La Caillette is dominated to a large extent by the forts on one side and the other. It was captured by the Germans in one of their earlier assaults in the Douaumont region at the end of March, but remained in their hands only for a short time. On April 3 a vigorously pressed French offensive forced the enemy to give ground. Thereafter step by step during continuous fighting

which lasted until April 5, the enemy were compelled to evacuate the position. The recapture of the Wood of La Caillette is acclaimed as one of the finest feats that the French defenders of Verdun have achieved. It has also received the honour of being made the subject of a special official "Compte rendu" with details of the fighting, and naming three battalions of the "Division Mangin" as the heroes of the exploit. Since then the French have held the position in spite of spasmodic bombardments by the enemy, as chronicled at intervals in the official communiqués.

## A POSITION FINELY WON: IN THE BOIS DE LA CAILLETTE.



IN A SECTION RETAKEN BY THE DIVISION MANGIN: FRENCH IN RESERVE IN THE RECAPTURED CAILLETTE WOOD.

There is one outstanding feature of the series of incessant battles in front of Verdun which, in the end, must prove a deciding factor. Just as the German High Command has been recklessly prodigal in throwing away the lives of its men in fruitless assaults on the French lines, repeated over and over again, in a corresponding degree, the French commanders at Verdun have taken every care throughout to risk the lives of as few of their men as possible. It has been authoritatively stated that the fire-trenches on which the enemy's furious bombardments are principally directed have been held by as few

men as prudence allowed. The rest of the troops locally required are kept meanwhile a little in rear, out of harm from the enemy's shells; or, wherever the ground can be so utilised, on the reverse slopes of the wooded hills which extend practically across the entire French front in the neighbourhood of Verdun. The troops seen in the illustration belong to the Division commanded by General Mangin. They form one of the sections of the reserve troops posted in the Bois de la Caillette, which the Division retook from the enemy in three successive days of fighting in April.

## OASES IN WESTERN EGYPT FROM WHICH BRITISH FORCES ARE CLEARING THE ENEMY: LIFE ON BIBLICAL LINES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY J. HARDING KING



WHERE BRITISH AEROPLANES HAVE BEEN OPERATING: THE OASIS OF DAKHLA—A CEMETERY.



IN AN OASIS OF THE LIBYAN DESERT: A SEMUSA MONASTERY.



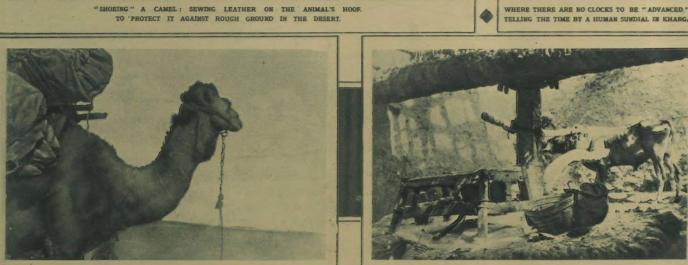
IN A DISTRICT RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY BRITISH AND EGYPTIAN TROOPS: KHARGA—A SAHIT'S TOMB.



WHERE THE ENEMY HAVE TERRORISED INNOCENT INHABITANTS: DAKHLA—THE TEMPLE OF THE SEVEN GIRDLES.



SHOWING HEDGES ON THE ROOFS TO HIDE THE WOMEN: ONE OF THE GATES OF DAKHLA.



SHODING A CAMEL: SAVING LEATHER ON THE ANIMAL'S HOOF TO PROTECT IT AGAINST ROUGH GROUND IN THE DESERT.



BRANDED ON ITS NECK WITH AN ARABIC DEDICATION TO ALLAH: A SEMUSA CAMEL.



WHERE THE OX STILL "TREADETH OUT THE CORN": A FLOUR-MILL OF BIBLICAL TYPE IN DAKHLA.



AN OIL-PRESS SAID TO BE OF BIBLICAL PATTERN: A SCENE IN DAKHLA.



WHERE ROOFS ARE REDGED TO HIDE THE WOMEN: A PICTURESQUE WEDDING-PROCESSION AT DAKHLA.



WHERE THE ENEMY ARE SAID TO HAVE CONCENTRATED A FORCE: DAKHLA—THE ADMINISTRATIVE HEADQUARTERS.

The state of affairs in the interior of Western Egypt after General Petain had brought his campaign north led him to a further conclusion. He despatched an official circular issued by the War Office on May 2: "The present position of the British forces in the rear of Kharga (less than 200 miles west of the Nile) enables reconnaissances to be carried out in all directions, and the R.F.C. makes continual flights to Dakhla (farther west, in the Libyan Desert), inflicting considerable damage on each occasion with bombs and machine-guns. No movement of the enemy from this oasis can hope to escape undetected. Refugees from Baharia give a piteous account of the conditions prevailing there. The natives have been driven from their homes, and no arrangements have been made to cope with the epidemic. The small body of the enemy still in occupation of that oasis terrifies the native population, who, of their scanty stock of food and their personal belongings, and resorts to violent methods to obtain satisfaction of their demands. A letter has fallen into our hands instructing a Semusa Government official to use violence for the discovery of information if he considers it

necessary. There is every reason to suppose that the state of Affairs in Dakhla is no better for the native inhabitants." A Reuter message of May 12 says: "The latest news from this theatre of war is not particularly satisfactory, as showing that the remote centres among the sand wastes of the western desert are being successfully held by the people. The Kharga oasis (or rather, a few oases) is still in British hands, as also is Dakhla, which is situated on the edge of the desert, with its wells and its population of native people, who have apparently the same conditions as their forbears a thousand years ago. As in Roman days, water is conveyed in wooden pipes, the original conduits being in use to-day. The only sign of modern civilisation is the light railway which was constructed for the purpose of reclaiming the desert. The Dakhla oasis is much larger, separated from Kharga by a hundred miles of waterless desert. The concentration with which the primitive inhabitants will witness the movements of aeroplanes can well be imagined. No doubt the enemy force at Dakhla is a fairly big one, as this is the most fertile oasis, with a native population of 17,000 distributed among ten little villages. The place contains a large number of Roman ruins and Egyptian tombs."

*"Like the Skeleton of Some Great Prehistoric Animal": The Zeppelin Shot Down at Salonika.*



WRECKED IN SWAMPS AT THE VARDAR MOUTH, AND SINCE RECONSTRUCTED BY THE FRENCH: THE SALONIKA ZEPPELIN.

As mentioned on another page in this issue illustrating the same subject, the wreckage of the Zeppelin brought down at Salonika was dragged out of the marshes where it fell and

the framework reconstructed by French mechanics for exhibition purposes. Mr. Ward Price describes it as "like the skeleton of some great prehistoric animal on view in a museum."

PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.

*The Prince of Wales at "Anzac Day" Celebrations in Egypt: Suez Canal Aquatic Sports.*



"ANZAC DAY" ON THE SUEZ CANAL: AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND TROOPS GATHERED TO WATCH AQUATIC SPORTS.



THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE "ANZAC" SPORTS ON THE SUEZ CANAL: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS (STANDING BEHIND THE LADY) IN A GROUP OF THE COMMITTEE AND JUDGES.

"Anzac Day" (April 25) was kept with enthusiasm by the Australian and New Zealand troops then in Egypt. Besides the memorial services in Cairo, the celebrations included sports on the Suez Canal organised by a committee formed by the General Officer Commanding, who gave trophies for the various events, and a copy of the programme to every man. The sports were mainly aquatic. Thousands of troops lined the banks,

and followed each event with the keenest interest. Among those present was the Prince of Wales, who, a short time before, it will be remembered, had been appointed a Staff Captain on the Headquarters Staff in Egypt. He is seen in the group standing immediately behind the lady. Many Generals were also present, and at the end the General Officer Commanding presented the prizes.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N.

## THE NAVY'S WAY WITH ZEPPELINS: GOOD SHOOTING AT SALONIKA.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



SINCE RECONSTRUCTED BY FRENCH MECHANICS: DÉBRIS OF THE ZEPPELIN BROUGHT DOWN BY A BRITISH WAR-SHIP AT SALONIKA, IN THE MARSHES AT THE MOUTH OF THE VARDAR.

The Admiralty announced on May 5: "Vice-Admiral de Robeck reports that at about 2.30 this morning a Zeppelin approached Salonika. When passing over the harbour she was heavily fired on and hit by the fleet, and came down in a blaze near the mouth of the Vardar River." Her crew of 4 officers and 8 men were subsequently found and taken prisoners. Mr. G. Ward Price, writing from Salonika on the same day, said: "The Zeppelin was winged by an English ship and made for the mouth of the Vardar. An English patrolling destroyer was within a mile of her as she came down, and fired

two shots while she was still in the air and one after she landed. A quarter of an hour afterwards an explosion occurred, the crew having apparently set her on fire. English officers who were first on the scene say that she is a complete wreck of tangled wires and stays. She was evidently of a very large size." Later he wrote: "French army mechanics are rebuilding . . . the ruins of the Zeppelin, which . . . have been . . . towed here in barges. The great, bare ribs, spaced out with gaps between for exhibition purposes, look like the skeleton of some great prehistoric animal on view in a museum."

## THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE SEEN THROUGH FRENCH EYES: LEAVES FROM A FRENCH ARTIST'S SKETCH-BOOK.

DRAWINGS AND SKETCHES MADE FROM LIFE BY J. SIMONT.



ALLIES AND FRIENDS: A FRENCH TERRITORIAL AND A BRITISH PRIVATE PATROLLING TOGETHER NEAR EXAMINING POST No. 7 AT A TOWN IN FRANCE.



BRITISH OFFICER AND A FRENCH CAT: IN THE CAFE OF THE HOTEL DU COMMERCE, BETWEEN 6 AND 7 P.M.



THE BRITISH MANNER WELL HIT OFF BY A FRENCH ARTIST'S PENCIL: A BRITISH SENTRY SALUTING A CAPTAIN AND A SECOND LIEUTENANT.



QUOTE AS BRITISH-LOOKING AS A BRITISH ARTIST COULD HAVE MADE THEM: OFFICERS OF OUR ARMY TRAVELLING TO THE FRONT IN FRANCE.



THE KING'S UNIFORM ON FRENCH SOIL: A BRITISH SENTRY SALUTING A MAJOR.



A TYPICALLY BRITISH GATHERING ACCURATELY OBSERVED BY A FRENCH ARTIST: A MUSICAL EVENING IN THE OFFICERS' MESS OF THE ARTISTS' RIFLES.

In these drawings and sketches, made by a French artist, M. Jules Simont, at the British front in France, we are able to see the officers and men of our Army as they appear to our gallant friends and Allies, the French. The drawings are remarkable for the wonderful fidelity with which the French artist has caught the characteristic British types of face, attitudes, and expressions, not to mention minor accuracies in matters of uniform and military customs. The drawings, which originally appeared in our famous Paris contemporary "L'Illustration," were accompanied there by an interesting article from a French pen, on the British Army in France. The moral of our men, says the French critic, is excellent. "The English," he writes, "are not tired of the struggle; on the contrary, they give the impression of having just begun it. At first they were actuated by a sense of honour; then came the phase of realising the danger. To-day, they feel that the future of the world and that of England's liberties are at

stake. They have resolved to play—and they will play—their part to the end. The national movement of voluntary enlistment, in spite of its having eventually slackened down, will remain one of the finest pages in their history. The most cultivated *dilettante* did not hesitate to lend a helping hand. There is no more typical example than the battalion of the Artists' Rifles, recruited solely among artists. . . . It is a kind of *bataillon d'élite* from which the Commander-in-Chief draws about a hundred officers a month. . . . I have passed more than a year among the English troops and have met many officers. The dominant impression they give is one of implacable resolution and a healthy cheerfulness. It is, in truth, a very great people. They bring to the common task the support of methodical organisation (whose very perfection explains certain *lenteurs*) and a force of men of remarkable muscular strength, young, and determined."—[Drawings Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

## THE "SMOKE OF BATTLE" TO SCREEN ADVANCING TROOPS: OUR INFANTRY ATTACKING UNDER COVER OF SMOKE-BOMBS.

AFTER A PHOTOGRAPH BY C.N.



ANALOGOUS TO THE USE OF SMOKE-SCREENS BY WAR-SHIPS AT SEA: OPAQUE CLOUDS

Just as, in a naval action, a war-ship will sometimes emit thick clouds of smoke from her funnels, in order to screen from the enemy's view either her own movements or those of other ships, so in land warfare smoke-bombs are now used to cover the advance of attacking infantry. Hidden in the opaque clouds thus produced, the troops can rush to the assault in comparative immunity from the bullets of the enemy, whose marksmen are, of course, unable to aim at individuals whom they cannot see, and can only rely on the chance results of firing at random into the curtain of smoke. This especially interesting photograph shows the method actually in operation in a recent assault by British troops at the front

PRODUCED BY BOMBS USED AS PROTECTIVE COVER FOR A BRITISH INFANTRY ATTACK

against a section of the German lines. The attack was very successful, and the efficacy of the smoke-bombs was clearly demonstrated, for the casualties on our side were exceptionally small—only fourteen men slightly wounded. Thus the familiar phrase, "the smoke of battle," has taken on a new meaning in the conditions of modern war, in which the science of chemistry now plays such a conspicuous part. The scene calls to mind, with fresh associations, the well-known lines of Clough—"It may be, in yon smoke conceal'd, Your comrades chase e'en now the fliers . . ."

## SCIENCE &amp; NATURAL HISTORY

SCHOOLING AT MAMERS. INFRINGEMENT ON THEIR GROUND.  
STUDENTS OUT OF SCHOOL (16TH CENTURY).

UNIVERSITY LIFE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY. A DOCTOR RECEIVING THE SIGNS OF HIS DEGREE.

LEARNING UNDER THE ROOF OF THE CHAPEL OF A CATHEDRAL.  
STUDENTS IN MAMERS (16TH CENTURY).

## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

## THE SCIENTIFIC TESTING OF AIRMEN.

**I**N England we are in the habit of doing most things by rule of thumb—or, to put it in another way, by trial and error, and this is seldom so well seen as in the examination for medical fitness of candidates for the air service of the Navy or Army. The doctor, generally much overworked in the middle of a rush of recruits, has the aspirant stripped; his height, chest-measurement, and weight noted, listens to the beating of his heart, estimates roughly his lung-capacity, and applies a few simple tests to his eyesight. Then, if the candidate appears up to the standard in these respects, and shows no obvious defects—such as bad teeth, rupture, or varicose veins—he passes into the service, only in many cases to be discharged some months later on the ground that he is not likely for physical reasons to make an efficient airman. In the meantime, he has cost the nation no small sum in maintenance, equipment, and instruction, and has put his own neck and those of his comrades in some jeopardy.

Far more searching is the examination of would-be aviators in France, where it is conducted largely by means of the latest instruments of precision. Their use has been brought to a high state of perfection by M. Jean Camus and M. Nepper, the doctors to whom M. Marchoux, the principal medical officer of the Paris garrison, has delegated the working out of the scheme. The first care of the examiner in their system is to ascertain what is called in astronomical observatories the "personal equation" of the candidate—or, in other words, the time that it takes him to give expression to the auditory, tactile, and visual impressions that he receives. For this purpose, use is made of the chronoscope of Dr. d'Arsonval, which consists essentially of a clock-face divided into a hundred parts, with an index or pointer which makes one complete revolution of the dial in one second. This, which is set in motion by an electro-magnetic device contained in a little hammer grasped by the examiner, can at once be arrested by the squeezing together of two curved strips of metal held in the

right hand of the examinee. To ascertain the candidate's personal equation in auditory matters, the doctor taps with the hammer on a tin box, and thereby sets the hand spinning round the clock-face. Directly the sound of the tap reaches the ears of the examinee, he squeezes the strips of metal together, and thereby stops the revolution of the pointer. The distance that the pointer has travelled before he does so shows the number of hundredths of a second that it has taken him to record his impression.

The same apparatus is employed to ascertain the time taken to record his impressions of touch, the

SCIENCE IN THE MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF AIRMEN: THE D'ARSONVAL CHRONOSCOPE, FOR MEASURING THE SPEED OF A CANDIDATE'S HEARING, SIGHT, AND PERCEPTION OF TOUCH.  
On the left is the hammer used by the examining doctor; on the right, the "squeezers" manipulated by the candidate.—[Photograph by Boyer.]

hammer being used in this case to strike lightly some part of his head or hands without warning. His impressions of sight are recorded by the doctor pressing the hammer on the table, the examinee stopping the motion of the pointer, as before, directly he sees that he has done so. A "good"—i.e., a successful—candidate will stop the pointer in fifteen hundredths of a second after receiving impressions of touch or hearing, and in nineteen hundredths of a second in the case of impressions of sight. The figures in "bad"—that is, unfit—subjects will run up to from seventeen to thirty-three hundredths for hearing, twenty to thirty-nine hundredths for touch, and twenty-two to forty-eight hundredths for sight, which is not, perhaps,

the order of the senses which the unpractised observer would expect.

The next thing is to test the candidate's ability to withstand shock, or what would be called in common parlance the strength of his nerves. To ascertain this, he is girded about the breast with what is known as the pneumograph, which records the rate of his respirations; the first two fingers of his left hand are enclosed in a little apparatus called from its inventors the doigtier of Hallion and Comte,

which shows the action of his heart or pulse; while he holds in his right the "trembler" of Verdin, which registers the steadiness of his hand in much the same way as the seismograph of Milne records the tremors of the earth. All three are connected with styles, each of which traces a line on a revolving drum covered with lampblack. The shock to the nerves is given either by the firing of a revolver close to the examinee, or by the magnesium flare used by photographers, or by the unexpected placing of a cloth dipped in iced water on the examinee's bare skin. By these means three separate lines or "curves" are simultaneously traced on the revolving drum. Two of the illustrations on the opposite page exhibit the three sets of curves in the cases of a good and a bad examinee respectively.

There remains to be ascertained the capacity for resisting fatigue of the nerves and muscles of the examinee's hands and arms, which is effected by a modification of the

ergograph of Mosso, lately improved by M. Camus. Here the examinee, placing his right hand palm upwards on the apparatus, inserts a finger in a kind of finger-stall so contrived that the bending of the finger raises a small weight, while the "curve" produced by the repeated bending of the same finger before the consequent fatigue of the muscles makes this contraction painful or impossible is recorded on the disc shown in the illustration. The importance of a high degree of endurance in this respect may be judged when we consider the number of times that the controlling levers of an aeroplane have to be pulled and the firmness of the grip that the airman has to keep upon them.

F. L.



TESTING A PROSPECTIVE AIRMAN'S CAPACITY TO RESIST FATIGUE:

THE MOSSO-CAMUS ERGOGRAPH IN USE.

The contraction of the candidate's forefinger raises the weight seen suspended on the right in the photograph. His capacity to continue this movement is recorded in curves on the disc.



TESTING A PROSPECTIVE AIRMAN'S QUICKNESS OF HEARING:

A D'ARSONVAL CHRONOSCOPE IN USE.

The candidate (on the left) squeezes the "squeezers" directly he hears the doctor tap the tin box. The dual records the number of hundredths parts of a second the candidate takes to act on hearing the sound.

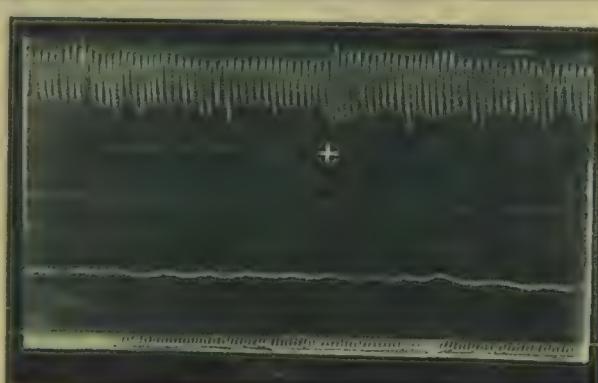
[Photographs by Boyer.]

## PNEUMOGRAPH; DOIGTIER; TREMBLER: MACHINES TO TEST AIRMEN'S NERVES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HOYER.



TELL-TALE EVIDENCE OF UNSTEADY NERVES: THE EFFECT OF A REVOLVER-SHOT ON A BAD CANDIDATE RECORDED IN LINES AND CURVES.  
The white cross indicates the moment of the revolver-shot. The top line of curves shows variations in respiration, the next those of the pulse, and the third the trembling of the hand. Along the base is the notation of seconds.



EVIDENCE OF STEADY NERVES: THE EFFECT OF A REVOLVER-SHOT ON A GOOD CANDIDATE SIMILARLY RECORDED.



AN APPARATUS FOR TESTING STEADINESS OF HAND:  
A CANDIDATE HOLDING A VERDIN "TREMBLER," UPON  
WHOSE RECORD HIS FATE DEPENDS.



AN APPARATUS FOR TESTING THE STEADINESS OF THE  
PULSE: A DOIGTIER FIXED ON A CANDIDATE'S HAND



TESTING RESPIRATION, HAND, AND PULSE BY PNEUMOGRAPH (ROUND THE CHEST), "TREMBLER" AND DOIGTIER, ON THE FIRING OF A REVOLVER: A CANDIDATE FOR THE FRENCH AIR SERVICE

In the article on the opposite page are described various scientific devices used by the French to test a man's fitness for the air service. Two of them are illustrated there. With reference to those shown above, the writer continues: "The next thing is to test the candidate's ability to withstand shock, or what would be called in common parlance the strength of his nerves. To ascertain this, he is girded about the breast with what is known as the pneumograph, which records the rate of his respirations; the first two fingers of his left hand are enclosed in a little apparatus called from its inventors the doigtier of Hallion and Comte, which shows the action of his heart or pulse; while he

holds in his right the 'trembler' of Verdin, which registers the steadiness of his hand in much the same way as the seismograph of Milne records the tremors of the earth. All three are connected with styles, each of which traces a line on a revolving drum covered with lampblack. The shock to the nerves is given either by the firing of a revolver close to the examinee, or by the magnesium flare used by photographers, or by the unexpected placing of a cloth dipped in iced water on the examinee's bare skin. By these means three separate lines or 'curves' are simultaneously traced on the revolving drum, as shown in the two illustrations at the top of this page."

## FROM A TURKISH PAPER: BRITISH AND FRENCH PRISONERS.



BRITISH AND FRENCH OFFICERS AND MEN CAPTURED BY THE TURKS AT VARIOUS PLACES: A GROUP OF PRISONERS AT AFION KARA HISSAR.



INCLUDING AN "ANZAC," A BRITISH AIRMAN, AND AN OFFICER OF THE INDIAN ARMY: PRISONERS IN TURKEY RECENTLY SENT FROM HOSPITAL TO AFION KARA HISSAR.



INCLUDING OFFICERS OF THE "TURQUOISE" AND TWO AIMEN CAPTURED IN MESOPOTAMIA: BRITISH AND FRENCH PRISONERS IN TURKISH HANDS AT AFION KARA HISSAR.

According to the Turkish paper from which these photographs are reproduced, the four men seated in front in the top group are (from left to right): Mr. Stephen White, of the Suez Canal Police; Lieut. William Faukes; and Lieut. Paul Ottavy, of the French Army; and Selim Geki, of the Egyptian Police. The last-named and Mr. White, it is stated, were captured at Bir el Galiss, near Suez. In the middle photograph, the three sitting in front are stated to be (from left to right): Capt. Dawes, of the Indian Army, wounded in the leg at Anafarta, Gallipoli; Mr. Dunn, an Australian, also wounded in the leg; and Mr. D. M. Branson, an airman wounded in the back and captured, with his aeroplane, at Chanak Kale. Two other captured airmen, it is stated, appear in the

third photograph—one, British, sitting on the right in front; the other, French, standing behind on the right. Also in this group are three officers of the "Turquoise"—one sitting in the centre in front; the other two standing behind (third and fourth from the right). On the left in front is a French officer, and second from the right at the back, a British officer. It is universally agreed that the Turks fight chivalrously and treat their prisoners kindly. Witness, for example, the fact that General Townshend was allowed to retain his sword on surrendering at Kut, and that Turkish officers gave every British soldier taken prisoner there a handful of cigarettes, while the men on both sides fraternised.

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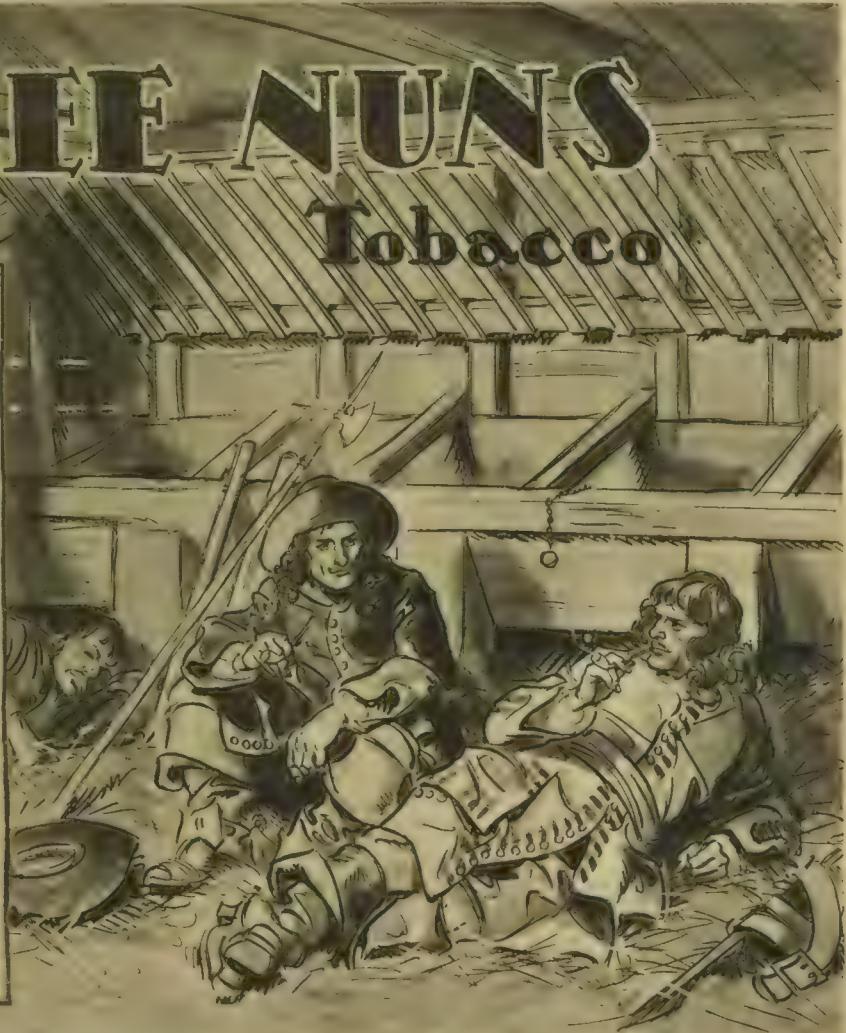
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## LITERATURE.

With the Clear Vision.

progressive story of contemporary world events. He has now brought his history to Vol. XI., and in this and the preceding volume he is considering so wide a field as that enfolded the fighting in Mesopotamia up to the capture of Kut—by us, not by the Turks; the Eastern battles of the great retreat, including that most intricate movement in the Vilna salient, as well as the fighting about Dvinsk and Riga (October 1915); the offensive in the West, including the battles in the Champagne and Loos (September 1915), and the confused fighting that followed about the Hohenzollern Redoubt, Tchahre, and the German attempt on the French line near Prunay in October 1915. The volumes, too, contain very wise chapters on the Balkan diplomacy and fighting down to the end of the fall of Serbia (November 1916), and in these chapters and that on the purely political situation of France and Great Britain Mr. Buchan shows the excellent texture of his historical faculty by his endeavours to be just to all men and all impulses in circumstances when a partisan might (and, as a matter of fact, when some partisans did) attain the most wretched joy of his soul in an attitude of the deepest and most gloomy prejudice. Mr. Buchan is admirably Rhadamanthine. His writing on matters

so eminently chaotic as the situation in the Balkans is a delight in forensic rectitude. Again, too, we can commend the reading of him as a useful habit engendering balance in perspective. Free of the anxious daily vision of retreat, we can perceive how excellently Russia came out of her tribulations in the autumn of last year. Free from the false elations and the false depressions of last September, we can look at Loos and the advance in Champagne with an exact eye. We can see that, after all, these movements had very little intention of going at a non-stop pace to Berlin; and a wise appreciation of this is

necessary, for, under reaction, the Western offensive of that time is suffering a great measure of injustice it does not deserve. The battle of Loos should be studied too, since it will help to kill a number of quite detestable rumours that marred it—not on the battlefield, but in the smoking-rooms of British clubs. We would wish to see even more of the political story attempted, for that side not only gives us an analogy of events, but helps to prove that, after all, the mere civilian has done something in this war: the willingness of those at home to meet all requirements, and especially to shoulder the heavy burden of taxes, are points that deserve quite as much attention as fighting service, and quite as much commendation too. Again, the volumes are made invaluable by many diagrams and sketch-maps; and in

and, being a person of established reputation, can command immediate publication for his purely literary wares. "Inter Arma" (Heinemann) is a collection of essays which have appeared in the Edinburgh Review since the war began. They are all more or less affected by the war: Mr. Gosse has something to say in a preface about this question. In what has been written during the war he notes one element of uniformity. "No one has been able to speak—at all events, no one has succeeded in being listened to—who has not in some direction or another been intensely affected by the vast sequence of events in the course of the war." This might have been more neatly expressed, but although the terms in which the idea is expressed might have been somewhat different, Mr. Gosse's meaning is plain enough. He goes on to remark that "a thrill of personal excitement in the author is necessary if he is now to reach an audience at all." Thus, "the current literature of neutral nations has absolutely ceased to interest the Allies." Having no quarrel with the Equator, they are not, you see, "intensely affected by the vast sequence of events." Mr. Gosse's preface is not the happiest part of the book. It contains things which he will excuse at more leisure—things which he will himself be the first to discover when he is less intensely affected by the vast sequence of events. For the rest, he is Mr. Gosse, our entertaining and instructive essayist of old, exercising himself in war-subjects, with

can he at this time

justify his existence. "War and Literature" was perhaps inevitable for a beginning; "The Unity of France," "The Description of French Monuments," and "War Poetry in France" give the man of letters a more special opportunity. "A French Satirist in England," a study of Auguste Barbier, is a critical kit-kat in the right Edmundian manner. This, if less definitely martial, is an essay all the better fitted to the times, for in it the writer makes no effort to forget his own *mtier*.



THE EGYPTIAN FRONTIER BATTLE AT MERSAH-MATRUH: A TRANSPORT TRAIN LEAVING FOR THE SCENE OF ACTION.  
The battlefield of Mersah-Matruh, on the north-western frontier of Egypt, lies some seven miles from the town and seaport of the name. The Expeditionary Force concentrated at the port, and moved out at 4 a.m. on the day of the action, with an attendant transport train of laden camels following close in rear, as seen above.—Photo. by C.N.]

Volume XI. there is appended a comparative table of events which seems to us to be the clearest and most practical of its kind yet attempted.

"*Inter Arma*," Mr. Edmund Gosse, like most men of letters, has felt the peculiar stress of the times, which are not, at first sight, propitious to literary pursuits. But, in spite of earlier prognostications, literature has persisted, and the scribe may still hold up his head and continue his writing amid the crash of worlds. Mr. Gosse has continued so to write,

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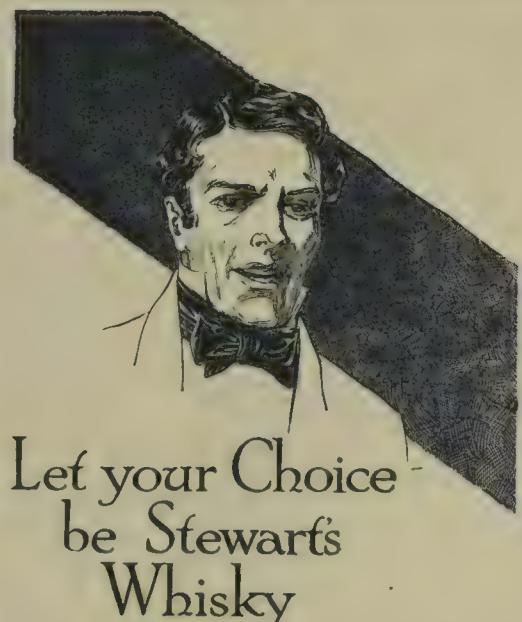
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## THE PLAYHOUSES.

## "YE GODS." AT THE KINGSWAY.

THERE is an idea behind the new Kingsway farce, and a good idea, though it has been more often used for tragedy than farce. "Ye Gods" is the title Messrs. Stephen Robert and Eric Hudson have adopted, and it is the gods, and the vengeance they take for being slighted, that bring about all the trouble. Jimmy Carter ventures to laugh at some African idols, and they put a spell on him, the effect of which is that every woman he meets falls in love with him, save the woman he loves. So women swarm round him in the second act of the play and throw themselves at his head. Later on the influence of the malevolent deities develops in them something like an orgiastic frenzy, with risk to their victim's life. The idea is handled somewhat crudely, but is too telling not to make, with acting that is adequate, piquant entertainment. A company which includes Mr. Fred Eastman, Mr. Lauderdale Mait-

land, and several actresses excellently support the hero's energetic representative, Mr. Charles Windermere.

## GEORGIAN PLAYS AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

"Georgian," one would have thought, should be a term in art reserved for such modern work as is alive and new, and superfine—for something better than most things Victorian or Edwardian; at any rate, it should not be associated with what is amateurish and defective. Unfortunately, these latter epithets must be applied to the bulk of the programme of "Georgian plays" which Miss Viola Tree presented at her matinée in aid of the City of Westminster Health Society and its day nursery for soldiers' and sailors' children; only one of her Georgian poets can be said to have come off successfully. There were charm, and romantic feeling, and an instinct for beauty

in Mr. Wilfrid Wilson Gibson's verse-fantasy, "Hoops," in which the circus clown who has made his first failure through the effects of age is comforted by the camel-groom—is reminded of his wealth in children, told tales of adventure, and admitted (at least, he would be admitted, did he not go off to sleep) to the vision of loveliness that makes the world still a wonder to this philosopher. Here was a pretty trifle in which the author achieved his purpose. The other two pieces were tragedies in which novices exceeded their resources and missed the essence of drama through concentration on its superficialities. Mr. Gordon Bottomley, in "King Lear's Daughter," shows his knowledge, by imitation, of dramatists' devices, and supplies poetry that would read well enough; but he fails to get movement, misses grip in his tragedy. Mr. Rupert Brooke, on the other hand, in "Lithuania," which is in prose, tried after ultra-realism, and horrors piled on horror's head. He absolutely tired out his audience's emotions by over-strain. Mr. Bottomley may improve; unhappily, his comrade must remain an unfulfilled promise, so far as the theatre is concerned.

## "RICHARD III." AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

The Tercentenary Festival at His Majesty's goes prosperously on its way, and the third Shakespearean production of Mr. Martin Harvey's season has been devoted to that play of shreds and patches—yet what gorgeous patches!—"Richard III." In many ways Mr. Harvey's



PRESENTED BY TASMANIA: A NEW BRITISH AEROPLANE.

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Richard is the cleverest of his performances. Obviously the actor delights in the breadth and boldness of the dramatist's colouring. His is a romantic, an amusing, a breezy Richard. The one thing he never does is to cause you to shudder, the one thing he misses is cold malignity. You do not revolt at the very thought of this Richard's courtship of the Lady Anne, he looks so gallant despite his hump; he is so pretty a woor. Other Richards—Irvings, for example—made our flesh creep with their sinister beckoning to the murderers; Mr. Harvey's Richard is familiar with the rogues and sets us almost chuckling. Some Richards have fondled the young princes as might a snake; we find the tenderness natural in this Crookback. His crimes sit on him lightly; we hardly credit his own admissions. By the side of this engaging Richard stands the impressive and sombre Queen Margaret of Miss Genevieve Ward. Here we get the genuine tragic note, the intensity of the old school, words of passion and scorn made blistering and given all the value they can bear. Mr. Harvey is to be thanked for enabling us to renew acquaintance with so magnificent a piece of acting. The Lady Anne of the revival is Miss N. de Silva; the Queen Margaret, looking extremely handsome, Miss Nancy Price. An interesting cast.

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Photograph by Mark Mitchell and Co., Harrogate.

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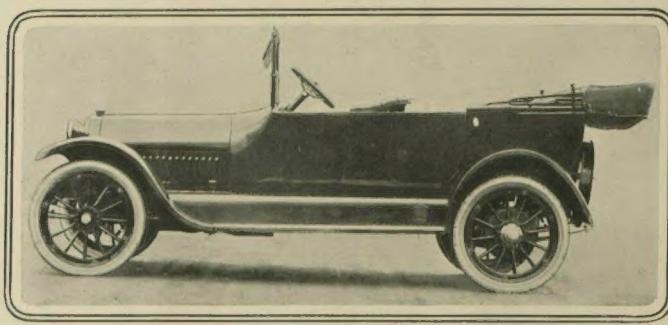
## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

**Electric Vehicles.** With the motoring community agast at the ever-increasing rise in the price of petrol, car-owners are on the look-out for substitutes. George Heath is such a sportsman that I feel that his latest scheme, "motoring without petrol," deserves notice, especially as these electric coupes run

to the national funds. On their value as old iron, which seems to be the owners' way of regarding how such cars should be taxed, I wonder whether £1 per cwt. would suit them? It is all very well to grumble, but so much money has to be found from us all, and whether it is obtained by a poll-tax, an increased petrol tax, or a high-power car tax, the same amount has to be raised, and some more than others are bound to feel the pinch. At present, if one cannot afford to pay the tax of £18 18s., then the best thing to do is to lay up the car and go back to the bicycle, which it originally replaced.

on that class of grumbler, and that is, they never owned a car until after the Insurance Act brought prosperity to a large number of medical men.

**A.A. Activities.** Captain Stenson Cooke, the energetic secretary of the Automobile Association, is anxious that the members of that organisation who form a section of the Headquarters Detachment of the Special Constabulary should get the just reward for their arduous duties during frequent bad weather, the reward being appreciation by the public. A policeman's life is not a happy one just at present, owing to the various night alarms, and the A.A. section deserves commendation for their public spirit in acting as despatch and road controllers all over the country, using their cars and motorcycles at their own expense for petrol and tyres, to say nothing of the wear and tear of the machines. A pleasant part of their duties was the conveyance of all the wounded soldiers and sailors who were entertained by the King at the Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, not long ago, for which his Majesty, by Sir Charles Fitzwilliam, wrote thanking them for the efficient performance of this duty and the manner in which it was carried out. I fear that motor trips for the wounded will have to be curtailed if the Petrol



A PRACTICAL AND PATRIOTIC EXAMPLE: A CAR AS IT WAS BEFORE CONVERSION INTO A MOTOR-AMBULANCE.

Mr. Arthur J. Wilson has set an example to car-owners by having one of his best cars converted into a motor-ambulance vehicle for service with the Motor Squadron of the London Volunteer Rifles, whose weekly outings with wounded soldiers is a familiar feature on suburban roads.

fifty miles for eighteenpence, while the tax is only three guineas. Anyway, as far as town use is concerned, electric motor-carriages are quite as useful as any other means of circumlocution, while they are the easiest of owner-carriages to look after. George offers trial runs free to any prospective purchaser who writes to Heath's Garage, Ltd., Birmingham; and I should fancy there ought to be some trade doing in this line soon, as the Committee in charge of the petrol supplies threaten to shorten the allowance for private users in the next few weeks. Talk of petrol, and you at once raise the question of the new motor taxes. Judging by the correspondence that has taken place, the average private owner says, "Tax me for what I consume, but don't tax me for the means by which I do consume the material." In other words, tax the whiskey, but do not tax the glass that carries it to its doom. Unfortunately, large cars have been a sign of worldly prosperity in the past, hence the Chancellor thought the horse-power basis would be equitable. He could not guess, poor man, that the "Chinese Choo-Chosen" or the "Sumatra Swanker" had big, inefficient engines, whose dimensions made them appear to the tax-gatherers "some power automobiles," and £18 18s. was the minimum contribution from all these owners of such non-British cars

listened to folks saying that their car only costs them £30, £50, £100, and £150 per annum, and it is only when they reach the latter figure that I begin to believe them. Motoring produces a variety of incidental expenses that add to the general total so considerably that they must form part of the cost of the car. Now, £18 18s. out of the £150 spent on motoring is not going to make or break anybody, for if it is, then it must be the right course to lay the car up altogether, and save the total outlay in this direction until such time as the owner can afford to pay taxes. I see several doctors complain because they suggest they could never get through their work as "panel" doctors without a car. I have only one remark to make



A PRACTICAL AND PATRIOTIC EXAMPLE: A CAR AS CONVERTED INTO A MOTOR-AMBULANCE. Mr. Arthur J. Wilson's converted motor-car-ambulance, in addition to doing service with the L.V.R.'s convalescent guests, is also, as a further instance of the owner's patriotism, kept available every night for the use of the Fire Brigade in case of an air-raid. The L.V.R. have a similar car, similarly used, which was presented by Mr. Bertram Mills.

Committee shorten the supplies to private individuals. Also I think that the pleasure-trip motor char-a-bancs business will have to be stopped at the pleasure-resorts for the same reason.

W. W.

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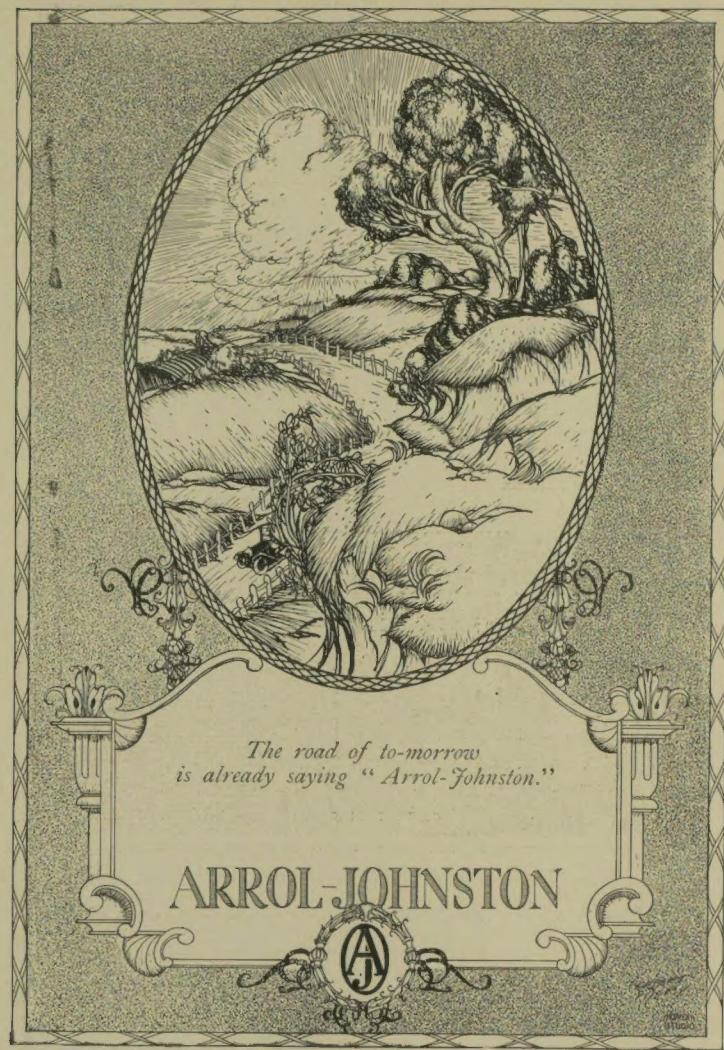
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**CHESS.**

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

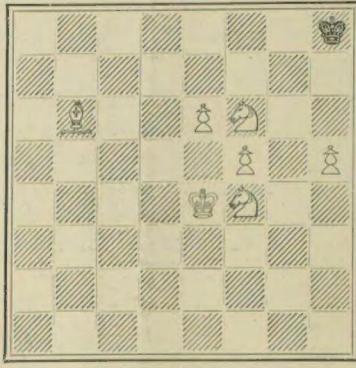
M L PENCE (Lexington, U.S.A.)—Many thanks for further contributions which shall receive our early attention.

J COAD (Eastbourne).—Thanks for information, which, however, owing to our publishing arrangements, comes too late for us to use.

Problems received with thanks from M L PENCE, A DEMAIN GRANGE, and E G B BARLOW.

PROBLEM No. 3732.—By H. J. M.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3730.—By J. PAUL TAYLOR.  
1. Kt to B 5th; but 1. P to B 6th (ch) is another way.

**CORRECT SOLUTIONS** of PROBLEM No. 3727 received from C A M (Penang), G E Franklin (East London, Cape Colony), G P Coleman Newtonville (Mass., U.S.A.), and J Kontuniemi; of No. 3730 from E G B Barlow, C Field (Athol, Mass., U.S.A.), W E Whetham (Cardiff), J Muirhead (Glasgow), and F Farr; of No. 3729 from H J B Leadley (Guelph, Canada), C Field, J B Camara (Madeira), O F Blanksmith, R F Morris Sherbrooke (Canada), and F L Manser (Quincy, Mass.); of No. 3731 from E G B Barlow, Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), J Dadson (Catford), F J Overton (Sutton Coldfield), J Orford, J Verrall (Rodmell), A W Hamilton Gell (Exeter), A Rijke (The Hague, Holland), A W McFarlane (Waterford), and R C Durell (Wanstead).

**CORRECT SOLUTIONS** of PROBLEM No. 3732 received from H Grasset Baldwin, F J Overton, J C Stackhouse (Torquay), J S Forbes (Brighton), A H Arthur (Bath), M E Onslow (Bournemouth), Rev. J Christie (Redditch), E J Winter-Wood (Paignton), A Church (Luton), J Dixon (Colchester), A W McFarlane, H P Cole, West Kents (Croydon), A S P Vanier (Colchester), T T Gumey, A W Hamilton Gell (Exeter), H Terry (Exeter), and R C Durell (Wanstead).

**CHESS IN LONDON.**  
Game played at the City of London Chess Club, between the Rev. A. C. CRAIG and W. WINTER.  
(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	18. Kt takes R (ch) Q takes Kt	
2. P to K 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	19. R to Kt 3rd	P takes P
3. B to Q 3rd	P to Q B 4th	20. B P takes P	R to B 7th
4. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	21. Kt to Kt 3rd	Kt to B 2nd
5. P to K B 4th	P to K 3rd	22. R to Kt 2nd	R to B 2nd
6. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd	23. B to Q 2nd	P to Q R 4th
7. Q Kt to Q and B to K 2nd	Kt to Q 2nd	24. B to B 3rd	B to Q 4th
8. Kt to K 5th	B to Q 3rd	25. R to K B sq	B to B sq
9. Q to B 3rd	Q to K 2nd	26. R to Kt 2nd	Kt to Q 3rd
10. Castles	Castles	27. Q to Kt 3rd	Kt to B 4th
		28. Q to K sq	P to Q R 5th
		29. P to Q R 3rd	B takes P
		30. P takes B	R takes B
		31. Kt takes P	B takes Kt
		32. Q takes R	B takes R
		33. K takes B	Q to R 5th
		34. P to K 4th	Q to Kt 5th (ch)
		35. K to R sq	Kt to R 5th
		36. Q to Kt 3rd	Q to K 7th
		37. R to K sq	Q to B 6th (ch)
		38. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
		39. R to Q sq	K to B 2nd
		40. K to Kt 2nd	Resigns

Looking at the positions generally, we think Castles Q R would have been sounder play. The text-move brings Black's King directly under attack.

- 11. P to K Kt 4th Q R to B sq
- 12. Q to R 3rd P to K Kt 3rd
- 13. R to B 3rd Kt to Q sq
- 14. P to Kt 5th Kt to K 5th

Kt to R 4th is better; but the line adopted is tempting, and Black may be excused for overlooking White's very clever sixteenth move.

- 15. B takes Kt P takes B
- 16. Kt to Kt 4th

A pretty stroke, threatening to win the Queen at the cost of Rook and Knight.

- 17. P takes P (en pass.) R takes P

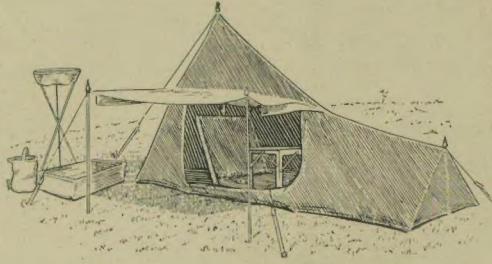
Black's ingenuity is again discounted by a defective analysis. He evidently overlooked the effect of White's thirty-first move, and although he escapes with equal exchanges, his final position is hopeless.

The game is a lively one, and well played on both sides.

- 30. P takes B R takes B
- 31. Kt takes P B takes Kt
- 32. Q takes R B takes R
- 33. K takes B Q to R 5th
- 34. P to K 4th Q to Kt 5th (ch)
- 35. K to R sq Kt to R 5th
- 36. Q to Kt 3rd Q to K 7th
- 37. R to K sq Q to B 6th (ch)
- 38. Q takes Q Kt takes Q
- 39. R to Q sq K to B 2nd
- 40. K to Kt 2nd Resigns

**"THE IRON AGE."**

THE passing of the Victorian era stages the drama of Edward Willis's love-story, while the love-story itself is paradoxically posed to exhibit its own futility. There are greater things than a man's devotion to a woman: there is—for example—War, thrusting its bloody hand into the vitals of a nation, like a rough surgeon who works with skilled but blunted fingers. "The Iron Age" (Martin Secker) is rather finely conceived, with an irony we appreciate, in showing the delicate fibre of the man's soul, and the essential coarseness of the woman's materialistic impulses. Celia was a light woman, whom circumstances had arranged should be virtuous. Yet her lightness was only a by-product of her greedy, empty nature. She had not even the saving grace of a compelling desire. She was vain, and she was covetous; she was restless and discontented, and she had married Stafford, the engineer, a man much too good for her, in order to escape from the poverty of her brother's Welsh parsonage. So she entered the circle of the Willises of the iron-works, and devastated the heart of Edward Willis. It was the war that unravelled the tangled skein. Mr. Brett Young is anxious, at the end, that we should visualise war as a bestial thing, not a bit as the regenerating fire that people with glib lip-service at their command have proclaimed it to be. We find the truth midway between the two estimates; but a truth hardly to be clearly perceived by the generation in the grip of the monster. "The Iron Age" must set people thinking.



COMFORT IN CAMP: AN INVARIABLE INVENTION.

Old campaigners know that discomfort and damp are insidious enemies, and no one will give a readier welcome to the new "Bivouac" tent than the officers of our gallant Army at the Front, with whom "Burberries," of the Haymarket, is already a familiar name. This famous house has produced a bivouac tent made of Gabardine, which ensures lightness and freedom from damp. It is well designed for its purpose, and is 8 ft. long, 3 ft. 9 in. wide at the head, sloping to about 28 in. at the foot. It is easily put up and taken down, weighs only about 7 lb., packs up in a roll about 2 ft. long by 6 in. in diameter, and costs only seven guineas.

*Innocence.*—By Sir Joshua Reynolds.



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